T

EDEN MUSEE-Concert. GARRICK THEATRE-S:30-Thoroughbred. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-1 to 10:30 p. m .- Electrical

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—Bohemian Girl—8—Cavalleria Rusticana and l'Pegliacet.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Little Duke. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. OLYMPIA-8:15-Fregoli.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vaudeville.

STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Faust TERRACE GARDEN-Der Probekuss.

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New-Hork Daily Tribune

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN - A Milan paper contains a story saying that a plot against the life of the Czar has been discovered in Moscow. ==== Italian troops withdrew from Adigrat, Abyssinia, and the campaign is considered to be at an end. === Archduke Charles Louis, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, is dead. An ultra-Radical manifesto has been issued by Mr. Labouchere and his clique in the House

CONGRESS.-Both branches in session The District of Columbia bill was passed, leaving only two appropriation bills to be acted on. = House: The title of W. C. Owens to the seat from the VIIth Kentucky District was confirmed; bills to restrict immi-

DOMESTIC .- The Rev. Drs. C. C. McCabe and Earl Cranston were elected Bishops by the Methodist General Conference. — The New-York State Association of Congregational Churches opened its annual session in Canan-Warner Miller is quoted by "The Buffalo Express" as denouncing Platt's attacks on McKinley. - Forest fires have done great damage in the New-England States and in the Adirondacks. ==== A serious financial crisis has resulted in Baltimore from the fight between Mayor Hooper and the City Council.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Justice Pryor granted a writ of mandamus against Controller Fitch in the proceedings brought by the Police Board. === The Republican State Committee issued an address reviewing and praising the work of the Legislature. === Coroner Dobbs became satisfied that the Colonnade suicide was Mrs. E. E. Hill, and gave a permit for the cremation of the body on Friday, === Annual commencement exercises were held at Union Theo-logical Seminary. — Winners at Morris Park: Goldcrest, Benamela, Arbuckle, Beldemere Haphazard, St. Maxim. —— The stock market was dull, without important change in prices.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 74%.

The deadlock, of a sort, that existed in the Methodist General Conference was broken vesterday, when Dr. McCabe and Dr. Cranston, the two leading candidates, were elected Bishops. This result was satisfactory to the Conference and will be to the Methodist body in general. Both the new Bishops have high reputations as pulpit orators, and their executive ability has been demonstrated in the important business positions which they have held respectively in this city and Cincinnati.

There is nothing surprising in the conclusions reached by the Elections Committee which investigated the Mitchell-Walsh contest. The evidence left no doubt as to the perpetration of gross frauds in the interest of the Tammany candidate in the VIIIth District of this city, and, in fact, no attempt was made to deny them. The committee has decided that Walsh was not elected, and that Mitchell is entitled to the seat. The decision is a righteous one, and will undoubtedly be sustained by the House,

A new company with a long name is seeking permission to tear up the streets of the city in order to lay mains for the distribution of gas for heating and power purposes. The gas, it is promised, will be sold for not more than 50 cents a thousand feet. That there is a field for the use of gas for fuel is not doubtful, and such gas ought to be produced much more cheaply than that used for illumination. Still the people of the city will not look with favor on any scheme that involves the general opening of the streets. unless it is clear that they will receive undoubted benefits. The new company has not yet made out its case. The Aldermen should proceed slowly in acting on its application.

The people of this city have reason for conation in the fact that Governor Morton has signed the bill authorizing the removal of the reservoir at Forty-second-st, and the use of the land on which it stands as the site of the Public Library that is to be established as the result of combining the Astor, Lenox and Tilden irces. The opposition to the taking away

of the reservoir has been strong, but unreason-

ing, and it has been confined to a few persons. There is in reality no good cause for retaining the reservoir, which has outlived its usefulness, Its demolition will furnish a splendid site for the library of which this metropolis has long stood in need, and there is every reason to believe that a building worthy of the site will be

As Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge receives from the State the comfortable salary of \$6,000 a year, and he draws on the State treasury also for his travelling expenses. For the period of fifteen months Mr. Aldridge travelled to the extent of \$952, which means an average of about \$789 a year. Yet, as our Albany correspondent points out in another column, there is an item of \$2,500 in the Supplementary Supply bill to cover the Superintendent's travelling expenses in full, and Governor Morton is of two minds whether to approve it or not. By Aldridge's own showing the approval of the item will mean a virtual addition of about \$1,700 to his salary, although such increase is forbidden by the Constitution. Apart from the constitutional question involved, it is a piece of unadulterated impudence for Aldridge to ask the State to pay his travelling expenses three times over.

THE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCY.

A close vote is expected to-day in the Board of Education upon the proposition to elect Mr. Jasper City Superintendent of Schools for the first six years' term under the new law. One of the Commissioners is in Europe. Of the twenty who presumably will attend to-day's meeting it is known that seven are firmly opposed to the choice of Mr. Jasper, that six are as firmly committed to his support, and that six of the remaining seven were originally inclined in his favor. It has been hoped that as many of these last as would be necessary to prevent hasty action would finally join the opposition, and of this there seemed yesterday to be a rather brighter prospect than for several days before. We sincerely trust that the most sanguine expectation may be justified.

As we have already said more than once, we have no feeling of hostility to Mr. Jasper. We think that under an extremely faulty system, imposing conditions which could not be avoided and to which perhaps no man could have risen superior. Mr. Jasper has uniformly done a great amount of essential work in a faithful and intelligent manner. For the performance of such duties as he has done well, in the main, heretofore we should be glad to see him retained; and that, as we understand the matter, is the feeling of most, if not all, of those who are op posed to his elevation. If, however, he shall be elected to-day to the office which has the same title as that which he now occupies, but which in reality ought to be, and may be, a very different thing, his election will not represent the deliberate and impartial belief of a majority of the Board of Education that he is thoroughly qualified for that office. It will mean merely that a majority was made up of those who are personally devoted to his fortunes, of those who have persuaded themselves that it would be harsh to replace him, and of those who are be lieved to be willing to see the new system discredited from the outset. It is perfectly certain that a majority so obtained would not reflect the intelligent judgment and the disinterested wishes of that great body of citizens, loyally devoted to the welfare of the schools, by whose co-operation the new law was finally passed, after a protracted struggle against strong political influence and many shrewdly contrived obstacles.

It is extremely significant that those members of the Board of Education who were most constant and energetic in their endeavors to bring in a new era of school administration through the operation of an enlightened law are the members who are now unwilling to make Mr. Jasper the head of the school establishment. To those other members who, though inclining in Mr. Jasper's favor for reasons which we do not think well founded, are yet believed to be sincerely desirous of making the new system a success an appeal may be hopefully made, even at this late day. They must be aware that Mr. Jasper's training has not been such as to fit him for the larger and higher work which a City Superintendent of New-York Schools ought to perform, and under the new law can perform. if he is intrinsically qualified for that important post. They must be aware also that, in the judgment of nearly all of those in and out of school circles who have assisted in procuring the change of system, Mr. Jasper is unfitted to make the new system successful in the highest degree, and that his election would be generally regarded as a practical indorsement of the old order. We beg these men to remember that their fellow-citizens are keenly interested in this matter and that, having won a notable victory, they are extremely anxious to gather the fruits of it. Consideration for Mr. Jasper's feelings indicates an amiable temper, but such a disposition ought not to govern their action in a matter of such gravity. They hold a sacred trust for the people, and they are bound by every consideration of honor to discharge it with absolute impartiality as respects individuals. An election of City Superintendent is the most important task which they can be called on to perform in their official capacity. We concede that the result of to-day's meeting is uncertain, but we are hopeful that it will be such as to strengthen public confidence in the Board of

Education.

LEADER OR BOSS! Mr. Plat has been asking with some petulance why an uncharitable public persists in regarding him as a noisy and abusive Boss when it accepts other men as political Leaders. The answer to the question is as plain as is the distinction between bossing and leading. The business of a Leader is to lead, to give a party ideas, to anticipate the needs of the people, to point the road to victory. The method of a Boss is to suppress thinking among members of a party, to control conventions rather than win elections, and to grasp the fruit of others' labors. The record of Mr. Platt's meddling in politics for twenty years will make plain to which class he belongs

When in 1881 he earned the title of "Me Too" he did not lead New-York Republicans. The State campaigns which he managed from 1885 to 1892 did not exhibit him as a Leader who could win elections. He ran Davenport, he ran Grant, he left Warner Miller outside the breastworks, he ran Gilbert, he ran Fassett. During all those years he never elected a State ticket, and the only offices he won were those he bargained for in deals with Tammany. Convinced of his own impotence, in 1893 he parcelled out nominations to whoever would take them, in expectation of defeat. He had no conception of the moral uprising against Hill and Maynard, When it came he was so surprised that on the instant he gave Providence the credit for the victory, but in a few days claimed it as his own

doing and sought to reap all the rewards. As a National Leader Mr. Platt has shown no greater talent. He ran counter to the sentiment of a century in the third term campaign. In 1892 he proclaimed that Harrison could not be nominated, and by conjuring with the name of a dying man organized a forlorn opposition to the party's choice Now he is again battling with the popular will and joining Democrats and Mugwumps in denunciation of the man whose nomination they wish most to defeat because they most fear his strength. While posing as a patriot deeply concerned for financial pros-

perity he seeks to ruin thousands by creating

Wall Street panic as a means of political

will succeed. Never has Mr. Platt led the party on any vital issue. He did not arouse the voters to overthrow Tammany; he took no part in shaping the new Constitution to secure home-rule, stop gerrymanders and promote Civil Service Reform, but when Hill was fighting it bitterly he only gave it the most perfunctory support. Last year he was so little of a Leader that he dodged the one burning question of the enforcement of law over which the moral sentiment of the State was aroused and left Warner Miller to direct the party in the right path. Then under his orders the local organization here stultified itself and cowardice invited defeat, while the bold policy he feared brought victory in the

State. The Republicans of New-York have had Leaders. Seward gave men an understanding of the "inevitable conflict" and of the country's continental destiny. Greeley educated a generation in political morality. Raymond gained followers by the force of his intellect. Fenton saw at the beginning the cvil of machine rule. Conkling won victories which were some apology for his arrogance.

What has Platt done to wear the mantle of these great ones?

He has never foreseen the sentiment of the Nation. He has never led men to grasp an idea or directed them for the right in any emergency. Republicans for years were patient under his dictation hoping that some day he would learn to lead them. But they have only seen him manipulate cancuses, bleed corporations, deal out spoils and trade with the enemy. They will not accept those activities as the work of a Leader. Such labors belong to the trade of a Boss.

A SAD LOSS OF TEMPER. The readers of our always lively and interesting Democratic contemporary, "The New-York Sun," have no doubt observed with regret that since it became the personal organ of Mr. Platt it has lost much of its oldtime playfulness and good nature, and at times really seems to lose its temper. From being cheerful and joyous-for its satire has usually been of a cheery, mirth-provoking sort, and even its cynicism has not lacked the note of joyousness it has become fretful and almost ill-tempered. Formerly its practice was-and it was inimitable in this respect-to provoke mirth by the simple but excruciatingly funny device of taking the man whom it desired to hold up to general contempt by his middle initial-if he had one-and keeping it in the air in an endless variety of combinations with the skill of a ball-juggler and the versatility of a first-class comedian. There was no end to the fun it made in this way. It was, in Homeric phrase, enough to provoke on high Olympus the inextinguishable laughter of the gods. Though sometimes bewildering in its effect and confusing to the sense, it was never tiresome, and, what was more, it was inexhaustible. So that at last men came to say: Heaven help the man with a middle name who 'falls under the displeasure of 'The Sun.' He will be an object of derision so long as the vocabulary belonging to his initial holds out." Take, for instance, Marcus A. Hanna-"The Sun's" most recent victim. There was a time when the "A" stood for a new name every day and sometimes for several different names in the same issue; and every time a new name was sprung the whole country fairly held its sides, it was so excruclatingly and increasingly funny. But this has ceased. It is now many days since our contemporary has invented a new middle name for Mark Hanna. The las mention of him was as Marcus Ashtabula Hanna, which, being a repetition, seemed to indi cate a sort of weariness of the wits and flagging in the sense of humor that was not at all encouraging to habitual readers, to whom the middle initial joke had become almost a necessity. But this is not all. Either because William McKinley has no middle name or because our contemporary has lost its temper, it has begun calling that gentleman "Prosperity's Dumb Doubleface." Now, this falls very far short of the fine humor of the middle initial pleasantry. Indeed, it almost falls within the line of very coarse invective and low buffoonery. And this, we are very certain, our contempersonal provocation which had aroused resentment. Under some such personal provocation our contemporary described Grover Cleveland as the "Stuffed Prophet." Everybody recognized the severity of the denunciation, and many admitted its appropriateness, but the fact remains that Mr. Cleveland has been three time

The descent from a high order of humor to low grade of invective seems to us, as it no doubt does to the habitual readers of "The Sun," as a mistake, from the point of view of expediency or policy. Loss of temper at so early a stage of a political campaign is a very bad sign. We can understand, of course, that in the changed conditions since "The Sun" supported General Butler on a Greenback platform it is perfectly justified in demanding, and in sisting with unction and fervor on its demand. that the Republican party shall place no candidate in nomination who is not ready to answer on his plazza in the daytime, or shove up his chamber window and answer at any hour of the night, any question that any newspaper reporter may ask him as to whether he is for sound money and what in detail he thinks sound money is. That is all right. But we really think that "The Sun" makes a mistake in get ting so mad because he doesn't do it as to call him names, and call him bad names in anger, just because he has no middle name upon which it can play upon good-humoredly. It is excusable in Mr. Platt, whom "The Sun" describes as "doing good work for public morals and moral politics," to call Mr. McKinley by hard names because Mr. Platt, besides being all on fire for sound money, has "eggs in the basket" which McKinley's nomination will break. But we really don't see why "The Sun" should fly off the handle and lose its temper over it. Let us hope that our contemporary will presently recover its equanimity and resume its old and time-honored practice with middle names. We hate to say so, but at the rate it is now going on it will presently take rank with "The New-York Evening Post"

nominated, twice elected, and has an uncom-

monly good show to be renominated for Presi-

dent of the United States notwithstanding.

CITY WATER SUPPLIES.

New-York is at present pretty well supplied with water, and doubtless will be for some years to come. The works now in progress in the Croton Valley will vastly increase the capacity of storage reservoirs, and give the city practical immunity from a water famine, even in times of severest and most prolonged drouth. Nevertheless, it is evident that the time will come when a much more copious supply must be obtained than can possibly be drawn from the Croton watershed, and when Brooklyn will need more than can be got on Long Island. Men now living will see that time, and it is scarcely too early, even now, to consider sources and means of securing the supply a Greater New-York of five or six millions or more will need. Perhaps a hint may be taken from the case of London, where increase of the water supply is now a practical and urgent question. The scheme regarded as most feasible is to go outside the already overdrained valleys of the

tains. Two aqueducts are proposed, to serve

the Thames. The one will be 150 miles long.

feet above sea level. The other will be 176 had so mean an ending. miles long, and its terminal reservoir will be 300 feet above the sea. A fine high-pressure service will thus be secured for all parts of the city, without pumping. The daily carrying capacity of the two aqueducts will be more than 400,000,000 gallons, and the cost of the works will be \$194,000,000.

Another scheme is also put forward, not to supersede this, but rather to supplement it. That is, to introduce into London the duplex system long ago adopted in Paris; one supply for drinking, etc., and another for street sprinkling, sewer flushing and other purposes. In Paris this second supply comes from the river. In London it is proposed to get it from the ocean, or from the tidal portion of the river. It would be economical, it is argued, to use such water, and the sanitary results would be fully as good as now, and probably better. A private corporation has been formed for the purpose of introducing sea water, but public and official opinion is running very strongly in favor of the Government itself undertaking the work; as, of course, it should do, if the work is to be undertaken at all.

These are both magnificent schemes, worthy of the world's greatest city, and they are to be commended to the consideration of what is now the world's second city. Whether the superb supply of the upper Delaware is to be drawn upon, or that of the Ramapo region, or yet whether Lake George is to be tapped, as some have suggested, are open questions. Some day they must be closed. And when they are, New-York will do well to make a choice on the most liberal scale. But even before that the question of using sea water as a secondary supply is worthy of earnest consideration. Such a supply is abundant, at our very doors. The utilization of it would make necessary the laying of duplicate mains and the erection of pumping works, That would be a costly job. It would, however, obviate for a long time to come any further extension of the Croton or other potable water system, and it would give us a freer use of water for sanitary purposes, which would also be a great gain.

WOMEN IN WESTERN TOWNS.

Nothing would surprise the foreigner in search of local color in this country more than the way in which women have taken to governing towns in the West. Perhaps he would also be surprised at the successful way in which they do it: but that would be because he was a foreigner; for Americans have come to take woman's capacity for granted-so much so, indeed, that the news about woman Mayors in Kansas towns rarely gets more than two or three lines in a metropolitan paper. Americans find it impossible to transport themselves back to the time when such things would have created even a ripple of excitement. It is admitted by everybody nowadays that woman in America can have and do pretty much everything she wants. It is true the advocates of woman suffrage would be inclined to deny this so far as voting is concerned. But, as a matter of fact, she is already entitled to vote for certain officers in several Western States; and in Colorado she will be entitled under the laws of that State to vote for Presidential Electors next November. If she is not finally endowed with the right of full suffrage in every State of the Union, it will be simply because she herself does not want that right.

But the general question of woman suffrage is rather far ahead just yet, and its discussion may be safely postponed until it assumes a more acute form. In the mean while, the entrance of women in the field of municipal government in certain Western towns is an interesting and picturesque fact, which would attract more notice if it were not taking place under our very noses, so to speak. A year or so ago the election of a woman as Mayor of a town in distant New-Zealand was a theme of interested comment by the American press generally, though at the same time several Western towns in this country had women as Mayors, who, if they did nothing especially worthy of notice, yet acquitted themselves with credit. At present the two towns in which women seem to be supreme are Decatur and Marcellus, both in the State of Michigan. In the former town, which porary would not include in unless under some has a population of 1,500, all the town offices except that of dogesteher are filled by women, and we suspect that if any woman had wanted to be the official dogcatcher she would have got the office. The leading physician of the town is a weman; one of its most popular pastors is a woman. Two women conduct the principal restaurant. The proprietor of the largest drygoods store is a woman; one of the best shoe makers is a woman, and there are women painters, harness makers, florists and brokers. The postmistress of the town is also a woman. It is dropped. almost needless to say that the women have shut up the saloons of the town, and the only things to drink are ginger beer and water.

In Marcellus the ascendancy of woman is even greater, and it is seriously proposed to change the name of the town to Marcella, in recognition of the fact. Out of a population of 1,200 two thirds of the church members are women. Five of the six schoolteachers are women. Two members of the Public School Board are women. The undertaker of the town is a woman, and a handsome blonde at that, the local chronicler adds with pardonable pride. The favorite barber of the town is a woman, and a woman is the proprietor of the leading hotel. But it is needless to go on with the record. About forty women altogether are represented in professional or business life, and they are doing their work so well that everybody is satisfied. They have organized a Twentleth Century Club, in which they discuss still further advances for the sex, and the probabilities are that they will soon hold all the municipal offices in the town, with the possible exception of dogcatcher, which will be given to some worthy man. In the meanwhile, however, they are the power behind the throne, and very little is done in the town of

which they do not approve. As we have frequently pointed out, the "new woman" of the newspaper funny men is a myth. If such a vulgar, unsexed creature exists at all, it is only as a rare anomaly. The women in these Western towns are not "new women." They have parted with none of the virtues and graces for which the world honors womanhood. All that they have done is to prove that they have much the same capacity for the active business of life that men have. As municipal rulers they may or may not prove to be as successful as men. But at least their influence will be on the side of purity, honesty and morality. And that of itself is no small thing.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

The war in Abyssinia has been brought to an end without another blow. The two combatants have made concessions to each other, by mutual agreement, without having to resort to arbitration. On the one side the Abyssinians have released their Italian prisoners. Doubtless they were glad to do so. They did not want them. It was expensive to keep them, and it would have been barbarous to kill them. Just to open the doors and let them go was a happy deliverance. And that is all the Abyssinians have done. On the other side the Italians have destroved their fortifications in Tigré and evacuated that province, and have retired to within the borders of Erythrea. They have abandoned, that is, all they had been fighting for, Thames and Lea, and bring water by gravity all for which they had spent thousands of lives from the rivers and takes of the Welsh mounand millions of money; and they have practically confessed themselves beaten and utterly the two halves of London, north and south of unable to carry out the schemes of conquest to

which a short time ago they were fully com-

warfare, and his followers openly boast that he and will discharge its flood into a reservoir 312 mitted. Seldom has so important an enterprise Italy stands before the world to-day humili-

ated and disgraced. She has been beaten in a venture of her own seeking by a petty nation of unwashed savages, who are conspicuous chiefly because they cherish as a precious gift a physical infirmity which the rest of the world regards as a misfortune and a cause of shame. Her dream of colonial greatness is dissolved. Perhaps she may still hold Erythrea. She can scarcely hope to do anything with Somaliland, and there is no reason to suppose her desire for Tripoli will ever be gratified. So her green disappears from the map of Africa, excepting a little patch on the Red Sea coast, which may be suffered to remain for a time as a buffer between the territories of France and Great Britain. What the effect will be upon her European standing remains to be seen. She is still in the Triple Alliance, of course. But Germany, who has always used her solely for German ends, with cynical selfishness, is not likely to regard as essential to the peace of Europe the continued friendship of a Power that could not hold her own against the King of Shoa. The voice of the Quirinal is likely to play a minor part henceforth in the high councils of Europe. In the mean time, if Great Britain is also

withdrawing from the Upper Nile, the world has yet to be informed of the fact. No doubt Great Britain was willing and glad so to time her movement toward Khartoum as to seem to co-operate with Italy, and thus to give the latter some little moral aid. But they were sadly ill-advised who thought that was the chief British end and aim. John Bull does not do things in that way. He fights, first of all, for his own hand. It did not require extraordinary prescience at Downing Street to see that Italy would be driven out of Abyssinia, and to see that that Power which was nearest at hand at the time would have the best chance of stepping in in her place. A particularly opportune time this is for a British force to be moving on Dongola, with Berber just around the big bend of the river, and Khartoum and Kassala and Senaar within striking distance. British troops have marched to Magdala before this, and they may do so again. The Anglo-Italian treaty of five years ago would scarcely stand in their way.

It may, at any rate, be reckoned as sure that Abyssinia's doom is sealed. She has repulsed Italy, but she cannot repulse all who crowd to be Italy's successors. If Great Britain does not take advantage of the present opportunity, Russia will probably not hesitate to do so. Already she has a practical alliance with Abyssinia, and has proposed a protectorate. We may expect that proposal to be presently renewed, with added arder. Nor would France be at all backward in enlarging the borders of the Obock "hinterland," until they reached the Nile. Unjust and wicked it may be; but the weaker Powers must give way to the stronger. Siam learned that lesson not long ago, and Abyssinia will soon learn it. Perhaps it will afford her some consolation to remember that before she herself fell she inflicted upon Italy the most deadly blow that nation had received in a quarter-century of national life.

We regret to notice a disposition on the part of the Mugwumps to forget the evils of Republican boss rule in their joy at finding the hosses allied with them in opposition to the Republican masses.

If the Governor desires to save Superintendent Aldridge that \$30,000 which he lost through his attempt to disobey the Constitution in filling the offices in the Department of Public Works he might pay the illegally employed men himself, for he is better off than Mr. Aldridge. That will cost him money, but it will be more satisfactory in the end than by signing Aldridge's grab bills to become party to attempts to draw money improperly from the State treasury, which the courts will probably declare are unconstitutional.

Mr. Platt has been to urge Mr. Quay to stand with him in the last ditch, and now Mr. Quay announces that he is going to visit Canton. This looks uncommonly like another betrayal.

The New-York Free Public Library now has next thing is to erect a building worthy of the magnificent plot set apart for it, and worthy of the metropolitan city. This is a work which may well excite the ambition of the best architects in the world. It offers the finest opportunity for a splendid public building that this city has had for a generation and it may be used to give it lasting distinction.

When political bosses attempt to domineer over the rights of the people, it is time for them to be

Our New-Jersey neighbors ought to lose no time in putting up a substantial guard rail or a strong fence along the dangerous precipices of the Pallsades. Unless those dangerous places are guarded, many lives may be lost before the bloycling season

A careful count shows that 32,000 bleyeles went down the Coney Island Cycle Path last Sunday. It is not surprising that there were several accidents. The great number of riders who use this popular bleycle course shows the pressing need that exists not only for a return path, which is now being rapidly built, but for other good roads which will divert travel from the Ocean Parkwa; and relieve the congestion there. At present riders flock there because there is a minimum amount of good riding elsewhere.

PERSONAL.

The late Baron de Hirsch once deeply offended Lavisse, the famous professor of history, who had consented to give the Baron's son lessons in had consented by gettine and the day of the first lesson or so, the Baron picked up a cigar from his table. "Try this, professor," he said, "you don't have that kind at home, as they cost me 25 sous each." The professor gave up his duties a few days

F. W. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister to the United States, is visiting his former home in Portsmouth, N. H. The citizens had planned a public reception for him, but at his request the idea was abandoned.

The Czar and Czarina, in honor of their coronation, will receive a great number of gold and silver souven'r spoons and icons, or pictures of saints framed in jewels. Two different firms have each finished 150 spoons of elaborate workmanship for the imperial pair—presents in most cases from different cities in the Empire.

Leroy M. Vernon, dean of the College of Fine Arts of the University of Syracuse, has been invited by the Board of Education of Newark to deliver the address at the commencement exercises of the High School on June 19. A Glasgow paper says that when Mme. Bernhardt

last visited Glasgow, she bought a fine collie from a local celebrity who kept an underground shop for the disposal of reptlies, parrots and dogs. Madame the disposal of reptiles, parrots and dogs. Madame was intensely interested in both the establishment and the proprietor. The other day he died, and word of this reaching Madame a kind letter of conditions was dispatched to the widow. The letter is in the handwriting of a secretary, and tells that the Glasgow dog is Mme. Bernhardt's favorite pet, goes about with her all day, and that she is deeply grieved to hear of the death of the naturalist who was good enough to sell it to her. In memory of the transaction she proposes to change the collie's name and call it after her late friend. The members of the Maryland Club, of Balti-

more, who served in the Confederate Army, gave a dinner to General Fitzhugh Lee on Monday evening. Professor Leopold Julius Boeck, the Hungarian patriot who died in Philadelphia last week, was in his young manhood a friend and associate of Kossuth.

He came to this city soon after the ar-Kossuth. He came to this city soon after the arrival of Kossuth, and founded a school. He afterward became a professor in the University of Virginia. In 1872 President Grant appointed him a special commissioner to Vienna. In 1876 he went to Philadelphia to live. He was an ardent admirer of this country, and spent the last years of his life in writing a work called "The Arts and Industries of America," which is not completed. He leaves a wife, a member of the Lounsberry family, of Connecticut, and a distant relative of Thomas C. Platt, of Tloga, N. Y.; two sons and a daughter.

NO UNION OF COLONIAL DAMPS.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DECLINES THE OFFER OF THE STATE ORGANIZATION THE WORK OF THE LATTER.

An effort has recently been made to white Colonial Dames of the State of New-York, white Colonial Dames of the Colonial Dames of was founded in 1893, with the Colonial Dame America, established in 1890. The younger to has the larger membership and took the inte by passing the following resolution at its an

"Resolved: That we, the Colonial Dames of a State of New-York, hereby extend an invitation the older society of Colonial Dames of America unite with us."

This resolution having been forwarded in due form before that association for action at a m which was held recently, was rejected in the a lowing words:

"The Colonial Dames of America desire to to the Colonial Dames of the State of New Year to the Colonial Dames of the suggestion of the suggestion of the suggestion of union, but they do not deem such union m under existing circumstances."

Much regret is felt at this outcome, as be Much regret is felt at this of content, and cieties have the same object, that of fortists American patriotic sentiment by a study to early Colonial history, and of cherishing the most of the men who planted the seeds which ripened the Revolutionary era.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New-Yes have on hand at the present moment a variety of have on name at the most among which stands the of the restoration and present Cortlandt Park, which Cortlandt mansion, in Van Cortlandt Park, which almost the solitary survival of a high-class Colean dwelling within the city precincts, has recently act of the Legislature been assigned to the variety act of the Legislature been assigned to the case and custody of the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York, whose purpose it is during the coming summer season to put the old house in thorough repair, at a considerable expense to the society with the hope of gradually converting it into Colonial museum, furnished and decorated in the style of that period.

Another excellent scheme originated by the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York is set of money prizes and medials, offered by the to the graduating class of the Woman's Normal College of this city for the three best essays on American Colonial history. A third work, still in course of preparation, has been undertaken by the energetic society of women, in the complistion and publication of a calendar of wills, covering a period of more than two centuries, and comprising issumentary documents of families resident in all of the early Colonies, which later became the thirton original States of America.

The public-spirited action of this young society in thus rescuing a mass of valuable manuscript from decay and oblivion has been highly comended and substantially appreciated by box collectors, lawyers, genealogists and blographen throughout the State, who have in many instance already subscribed handsomely for the volume which will soon be issued under the auspices the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York.

THE HOLT WILL CASE CONTINUED.

SEVERAL WITNESSES TESTIFY TO THE GENUINA NESS OF THE SIGNATURE. Washington, May 19.-The Holt will case hearing

washington, and involving the validity of a will alleged to have been made by the late Judge Advocate-General, was re-sumed in Judge Bradley's court this morning. Lake Deviln, the executor under the will in querion testified that he did not attend Judge Holfs to neral, but had at one time been intimate with the A number of questions tending to fa the connection of the witness with the recovery of the

connection of the witness with the recovery of a mysterious document were put to him with a view to showing that he might have secreted the video to showing that he might have secreted the video to showing definite was elicited.

Miss Josephine Holt-Throckmorton, of New-York and Miss Lizzie Hynes, of Kentucky, beneficiaries under the will testified as to their relationship with Judge Holt and the affection he bore to them, and to the genulmeness of the will presented, and which had been admitted as evidence. Major Charles R. Throckmorton, United States Army, retired, father of Miss Throckmorton, was questioned rather sharply as to the circumstances leading up to his commental and subsequent retirement, and his later relations to Judge Holt. Objections were made to this line of questioning, but they were everyied. Several other witnesses testified that the signature of the will was genuine.

HIS PROPERTY LEFT TO HIS CHILDREN.

The will of James Cherry, who was an officer in one of the branches of the Supreme Court in this county, was offered for probate yesterday. In the etition which is filed with the will the value of the property is estimated at \$7,500. The testato leaves to his sons, James and Alphonsus, the real leaves to his sons, James and Alphonsus, the real state which he owned in Hudson County, N.J., and to his son Thomas the sum of \$50. He applains the fact of the latter bequest being small by saying that he has assirted Thomas more than any other of his children. The house No. 235 West One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st. is left to his daughter, Eduabeth V. Cherry, on condition that she give to each of her sisters, Mary F. McTigue, Monica Cherry and Mangaret Cherry, a mortgage in the sum of \$1.00, bearing interest at \$45 per cent, which shall be payable in five years. The remainder of the property is given to the Jaughter Elizabeth V. Cherry, "in full faith that she shall care for my son, Austin Cherry, declared a lunatic and now confined at Bellevie Hospital."

SARAH BERNHARDT'S PERFORMANCES.

"LA TOSCA."

Mile. Bernhardt appeared at Abbey's Theatre in night in Sardou's well-known play of "La Tosca." It is a strong play,-very much as an onion is strong,—but the strength of it neither diffuses usmitigated bilss, nor suggests a cheerful subject of
discussion. Mile. Bernharit's impersonation of
La Tosca is well remembered, and it does not re
quire particular description. The former part of it
again pleased her hearers by its characterist
vivacity, and the latter part of it again excite
and impressed them, by its apt expression of agor
and horror, and by its ebuilition of almost ferocost
passion. The murder of the obnoxious suitor at
persecutor was, as usual, accompanied with expeltious dexterity,—the only recret of the speciator
being that it had not been done sooner. Mile Bershardi's admirers were present in considerable nusber. This afternoon she will play "Camille," and
this evening "Gismonda." strong,-but the strength of it neither diffuses un

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The condition of Henry E. Abbey, who is sick at the Gilsey House, was reported to be improved as night, and it was said that he might be able to leave his bed in a few days.

The sale of seats for the engagement of Kellar, magician, at Daly's Theatre, will begin to-morror

For the benefit of Charles H. Welch, which will For the benefit of Charles II. Wellar take place at Hoyt's Theatre on Sunday evening the following entertainers have volunteered their strong with the control of the strong with the strong w vices: Louis M Grant, Miss Bobby Burn, the Acolean Trio, William Devere, Callahan and Befer, Miss Calresse Agnew, Julius Witmark, Conroy and McFarland, Julius and Ella Garrison, M. J. Mos, Robert Gerry, George H. Flint, William S. Raint, "Dan" Waldron, Thompson and Collins, Master Tommy Mead, Gilmore and Leonard, James Thoron, Charles Ward, William H. Bray, Louis Valentins, the Dore Brothers, Marie Packer Mather, Lloyd Wilson and Edwin Hefferman.

Henry Irving, who sails for home to-day, has made handsome parting gifts to several of the person who have been connected with the manage his tour. To John Warner, Mr. Abbry's general representative, he gave a richly mounted combination barometer, thermometer and compass; to Horace McVickar, of Abbey's Theatre, a turquoise pia, and to M. C. Rice a gold-mounted cigar-case.

The new roof garden at Proctor's Pleasure Palace will be opened on Memorial Day. Work is going on day and night. The garden commands a fine out look.

Chauncey Olcott comes to the Grand Opera House on Monday for his farewell engagement and last appearance in this city until next year. He will be seen in "Mayourneen."

Abdullah, the wire performer who fell and was Abdullah, the wire performer who fell and was jured at Hammerstein's Olympia about a week say was discharged from the Roosevelt Hospital Monday. His recovery was rapid. The injuries said were at first supposed to be serious, turned of twere at first supposed to be serious, turned of the beauty of the support of the supp

MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN NEW-HAVEN. MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN NEW-HAVEN.

New-Haven, May 19.—The second day of the May festival of the Connecticut Music Teachers Association opened with a business meeting at the Hyperion this morning. The officers elected were President, F. A. Fowler, New-Haven; secretary and treasurer, H. A. Wilkins, Bridgeport, A feature of the meeting was a lecture on "What is Sound of the meeting was a lecture on "What is Sound Theory of Acoustics," by George Ashdown Audier, Theory of Acoustics, by George Ashdown The Proposition of the Proposition of the Proposition of the Programme was made up of songs and ceilo and hard numbers. Miss M. Louise Gallagher, harpist, and numbers. Miss M. Louise Gallagher, harpist, and of the programme.

DR. PARKS COMING ON SATURDAY.

The Rev. Dr. James Lewis Parks, of Philadelphi who has accepted the rectorship of Calvary copal Church, in this city, as successor to the Rev. Dr. Henry Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, will arrive here on Saturday evening and preach in Calvary Church on Sanday, Dr. Park will take possession of the rectory of the parish saturday, and live there until he goes away for summer yacatica.